EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING—SUCCESSFUL ASSESSMENT GIVEN BY JOURNALIST JUDY WOODRUFF

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, United States participation in the United Nations Conference on Women, which was held in Beijing in early September, was far more controversial in the United States than it should have been. Questions were raised about the appropriateness of American participation because the conference was held in China and, clearly, the human rights record of the Beijing regime is appalling. Others expressed concern about the supposedly "radical" agenda of the conference.

Mr. Speaker, I defended United States participation in the conference as appropriate and useful in several International Relations Committee hearings on that issue. I feel strongly that participation was in our interest. This was a U.N. conference, not a Chinese conference. The agenda and the procedures were agreed to by the member states of the United Nations, not dictated by the Chinese Government.

I personally opposed the decision of the Bush Administration to accept Beijing as the site of the conference. But I recognize that it was the executive branch's prerogative to make that decision. Those who argued that we should have refused to participate ignored the fact that our absence would have been detrimental to our Nation's standing in the world and would have eliminated all possibility of our influencing the work of the conference in galvanizing the international community into meaningful action to advance the status of women.

Mr. Speaker, many countries shared the concerns that were expressed about U.S. participation, but they decided that the best option was to go to Beijing and engage in the most open forum possible under the circumstances. We fully realized that the Chinese would attempt to place severe limits on freedom of action, and they did so. At the same time, however, our delegates protested these violations of internationally recognized rights.

Our presence in Beijing and the presence in Beijing of a large gathering of non-Chinese from all over the world had important repercussions on that very closed society. The voices of our American participants were heard, and our American women brought to the conference unparalleled commitment, expertise, experience, vision, and the passionate commitment to a free and open society.

Mr. Speaker, Judy Woodruff, an outstanding journalist and an anchor and senior correspondent of CNN, was one of the many international correspondents who attended and reported on the U.N. Conference on Women in Beijing. In the Washington Post, October 1, 1995 she gave her assessment of the conference. Ms. Woodruff has given us an excellent evaluation of the results of the conference. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Ms. Woodruff's article be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give careful attention to her thoughtful views.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 1, 1995]

BEIJING: A REAL PICTURE . . .

(By Judy Woodruff)

Since returning earlier this month from 2½ weeks of covering the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, I have been repeatedly asked what it was like to arm-wrestle muscular Chinese security men amid nude protesters while reporting on the dominant issue of lesbian rights.

The Chinese police, uniformed and plainclothed, were ubiquitous, carrying out the orders of a government determined to minimize contact between foreigners and the Chinese population. The security was at times oppressive; there were hall "monitors" in most hotels. Buses were unreliable and conditions were especially difficult in Huairou, where the 32,000 nongovernmental organization (NGO) delegates were forced to gather, largely isolated, as the Chinese had wanted. All of them put up with relentless rain and ankle-deep mud in order to move from one workshop to another.

But the picture, fed by conservative critics, of a festival of radical feminism where ideas germinated in the West were spread aggressively among wide-eyed disciples from the rest of the world, didn't match the conference that I covered. Despite some of China's anti-women practices—a one-child policy that has led to frequent abortion of female fetuses, for example—it was fitting the conference was held in the world's most populous and dynamic continent. The Far Eastern Economic Review—hardly a beacon of radicalism—noted: "Just as Asia has outstripped the rest of the world in economic growth, so too has the continent experienced more than its share of the attendant social dislocations and what is termed in conference jargon the 'feminization' of poverty."

Indeed what the Beijing conference really was about was tens of thousands of women—and more than a handful of supportive men—who raised the money and carved out time to travel long distances to discuss and exchange valuable information about their work promoting health, education, and economic opportunity for women and girls and preventing violence. Some whom I met and interviewed for CNN were particularly memorable.

Merab Kiremire of Lusaka, Zambia, who three years ago started a program to give prostitutes information and skills to get them off the streets and into jobs. "I want to tell the world," Kiremire said, "that a lot of African women go into prostitution not because they want to but because they have no other alternatives." Since 1992, Kiremire has helped more than 150 prostitutes move to different occupations but also has seen dozens of women become sick with HIV infections, some of whom have died. She is a passionate advocate of the need to devote more resources to women's health and education.

Stories of violence against women and exploitation of women were pervasive at the conference, both at the formal U.N. session and at the NGO meeting. Jacqueline Pitanguy of Rio de Janiero runs an organization that tries to help domestic workers, who she says are paid little for their long hours, yet are devalued by society and physically isolated, making it hard for them to speak out about their plight. Back in Rio, she told me the conference Platform for Action "gives us international legitimacy . . . so in moments of difficulty . . . [public policy makers can't argue] what I'm saying is crazy; it can be supported by a document to which my country has agreed."

Among the many remarkable mothers and daughters who came together to the conference were Estefania Aldaba-Lim and her daughter, Cecilia Lazaro, from Manila. Aldaba-Lim, an official delegate and a former minister of social development and welfare in the Philippines, told riveting stories about her work during the past two decades with the "marginalized members of the population," the more than 55 percent of women in her country who are impoverished. They have been victims of incest, abuse and violence in the home; many have been forced to migrate to the United States and elsewhere to work as domestics to send money back to support the families they left behind. Anyone who doesn't understand the pain of a young mother leaving her children behind in order to try to provide some minimal economic security, ought to talk with Aldaba-Lim and Lazaro. The daughter, a television journalist, is just as eloquent: She says her mother, who was widowed at an early age, is her role model—a woman of privilege who has worked tirelessly for the less fortunate of her country.

Despite tight restrictions, the sessions had a visible effect on some Chinese women there. Chen Shu Yun, from the ancient capital of Xian, is a senior engineer and international trade specialist who is on the standing committee of the provincial people's congress in her home. Steering clear of publicized controversies in her country, Chen nevertheless came away determined to help women get better access to schooling and jobs. "Before this, I didn't pay enough attention to women's problems," she said, adding she plans to go back to her provincial government and suggest "a special group for the women's affairs. We have the special group . . . for the economic, for the industry, for the foreign affairs, but not for the women affairs."

To the skeptics who dismiss the Beijing conference as an inconsequential event in the world of serious international affairs, that will be true only if international and grass-roots organizations don't hold governments accountable. And to those who argue there was a dangerous political agenda at work, that is true only if you believe there is something dangerous about helping 70 percent of the world's poor, who happen to be women.

HONORING THE WHITTINGTON CENTER

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this country's premier shooting and hunting center is located in northern New Mexico in my congressional district. As the proud Representative of the Whittington Center, I was honored to have had a tour of this outstanding facility during the August congressional recess.

As my colleagues debate and consider gun control measures, I would strongly suggest they too visit the Whittington Center and see first hand how responsible gun owners are training, shooting, and exercising their second amendment right.

Founded by the National Rifle Association in 1973, the Whittington Center is located in Raton, a wonderful community which has long been proud of its NRA neighbor. Whittington Center executive director Mike Ballew guided me through the Whittington complex. This facility, located on 52 square miles, is visited by some 70,000 people each year. It offers not just world class ranges for a variety of shooting, but hunting opportunities, training and camping sites. This is a first class center that all law-abiding shooters can be proud of.

While the Whittington Center is well known among the shooting public and hosts many competitive local, State, regional, and national matches, it does not receive much publicity. I agree with a recent commentary offered by Raton city commissioner Chip Ciammaichella that this center and the shooting sport deserves greater coverage so that more of our citizens have a better understanding of the NRA, the Whittington Center, and those who visit it.

I urge my colleagues to read Commissioner Ciammaichella's comments which follow as well as review literature I received from the Whittington Center during my August visit.

[From the Raton Range, Sept. 12, 1995]

SHOOTING SPORTS DESERVE MORE COVERAGE

(By Chip Ciammaichella)

Hearty congratulations to my good friend Ed Hager. He recently competed in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, and did very well. The "National Matches," as shooters have called them for years, is the Super Bowl of competitive high-powered rifle target shooting, drawing thousands of America's best civilian and military marksmen.

Ed competed in the "President's" match, as well as the National Trophy Match. Both matches had more than 1,400 top-notch participants, yet Ed was able to win the bronze medal in the Trophy Match, with only a mental lapse denying him first place. In the President's Match, Ed placed in the "President's 100" for the second straight year. Well done, buddy.

It's shame that Ed's achievements in such national competitions receive little or no local news' coverage. I realize that much of our local news comes from wire services and press releases, and today's high-tech communications make a wealth of information available from these sources. With so much information available at a news organizations' fingertips, much less time is spent "digging" for news. Since many people don't wish to "toot their own horn" with a press release, their achievements go un-noticed by the media. I guess, there's no substitute for good, old-fashioned legwork.

I realize that the shooting sports aren't football, but in Raton, I think that they should receive more coverage than at present. After all, we're the home of the NRA Whittington Center, easily the finest outdoor shooting facility in the world. Thousands of people shoot here every year, many of them in competition.

Whittington Center hosts many local, state, regional and national matches, and the number of large regional and national matches held here is increasing every year. With the future of Camp Perry always under attack, chances are good that the National Matches themselves will be held in Raton sometime in the not-too-distant future.

Raton benefits from the success of Whittington Center and the people who use the facility help our local economy. They stay in our motels, eat at our restaurants, fill-up at our gas stations and buy goods and services from our local merchants. Some even decide to move here. A little more news coverage of their exploits at Whittington would make them feel more at home and enhance their perception of Raton.

The combination of Whittington Center here in Raton, the respected Trinidad State Junior College gunsmithing school over the hill, New Mexico's reasonable gun laws and the natural beauty of our area make Raton an attractive prospective home to industry related to the shooting sports and firearms. It's a natural fit and a few firearms-related companies are already seriously eyeing Raton. I'm confident that more will follow, creating jobs for local people and helping to strengthen our local economy.

To succeed in drawing these companies to Raton, we need to have a better coordinated effort. While the Raton Chamber and Economic Development Council, Inc. has already targeted firearms-related industry, both government and the media can help out. Local government can best help by working to provide the infrastructure and quality of life that will make our community even more attractive to prospective businesses and individuals. The media can help out by paying more attention to the shooting sports and the people who compete in them.

I don't want to say that our local media has ignored shooting. Jim Roper and KRTN did quite a bit to make Whittington Center a reality, and Curtis Williams of The Range has just discovered the joys of practical pistol shooting. I'd just like to see a little more coverage of the matches held at Whittington and the people who compete in them. I'd also like to see coverage of some of our local shooters who compete at the state, regional or national levels.

NRA Whittington Center and the Raton Practical Shooting Club (Rat-Pack), will be hosting the USPSA/IPSC Area II practical shooting championships next spring. As a member of the Rat-Pack, albeit not one of the better shooters, I would like to compete. Between now and then I'm going to practice my little heart out, hoping to have a respectable showing in the match. Everyone, including Bill Richardson, knows that I crave attention. If I screw up and actually win the match (not blood likely), I'd sure like to hear my name on the radio and see my picture in the newspaper.

Better yet, maybe I'll just brag that I'm gonna win the thing, hands down, kind of like Cassius Clay used to do. Then, when I lose badly, The Range will definitely run the story.

NRA WHITTINGTON CENTER

"THE FUTURE OF SHOOTING"

Founded by NRA members . . . for NRA members

Founded in 1973, the NRA Whittington Center is the largest and most complete shooting and hunting complex in the world. Located on 52 beautiful square miles of New Mexico countryside, the NRA Whittington Center is truly your Whittington Center, with more than 70,000 visitors each year.

Created for the use of all NRA members and their families, the NRA Whittington Center offers an impressive range of fully-equipped shooting range facilities, camping and recreational areas, and some of the best hunting anywhere.

The NRA Whittington Center is owned, operated and funded by thousands of NRA members who want to preserve our hunting and shooting heritage of firearms ownership, hunting, and the shooting sports.

SHOOTING

"World-class ranges"

To play host for many of the top competitions in the world requires the best facilities . . . and that's exactly what you'll find at the NRA Whittington Center. An incredible variety of ranges are available—including high power, metallic silhouette, skeet, pistol, black powder, hunter sight-in, smallbore, trap and sporting clays.

All range facilities are designed to create the ideal shooting environment with safety as a priority.

HUNTING

"Trophy class"

The game rich NRA Whittington Center offers hunting opportunities for deer, elk, turkey, black bear, and more. Through effective wildlife management, consistently high success rates are achieved for all species at the Center . . . the finest hunting country in the Rockies. Everything you need to create the hunting and recreation adventure of a lifetime is available.

TRAINING

"Safety as a priority"

Firearms training makes up an important part of the activities at the NRA Whittington Center. Nationally-known instructors regularly conduct training in all shooting disciplines. Marksmanship and competition are strongly promoted, with the guiding principle of the safe handling of firearms.

NRA Whittington Center needs you!

You know what the best thing about the NRA Whittington Center is? It truly is Your NRA Whittington Center. The Center relies solely on the tax-deductible contributions of thousands of NRA members. Whether you plan to use this world-class facility or not, why not join with thousands of proud NRA members and support Your NRA Whittington Center today!

NRA Whittington Center, P.O. Box .30-06, Raton, NM 87740.

DR. JOSEPH A. MARASCO, JR., RECEIVES RADIOLOGY'S HIGHEST AWARD

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on September 12, 1995, Dr. Joseph A. Marasco, Jr., received the American College of Radiology's highest award, their gold medal for his contributions to the field of radiology.

In his moving acceptance speech he said:

On a Spring day in 1910, an apprehensive but excited nine year old immigrant from southern Italy stepped onto Ellis Island with his parents who were seeking the promise of America. That boy was my father who will be 94 years old in a few more weeks. I'm honored and proud to have him here today.

Dad married another Italian immigrant whose family also sought greater opportunity here. My parents made sacrifices for me. They wanted me to have all the benefits of American citizenship. They were proud of their roots but loved America and all it stands for.

Their story is not unique. Many of you in this audience have similar stories—beginning in the peat bogs of Ireland, the ghettos of Poland and Russia, Greek fishing villages, Philippine rice fields, remote African villages, Welsh coal mines, and many other places. Our forbearers found an opportunity and vitality here which enabled us to serve in the noblest of professions. Furthermore, as radiologists, we have been blessed to experience the queen of medical specialties. Think a moment. Would you be here today without the opportunity which is America. I know that I would not be.

Indeed, only in America could such a dream come true.

Following is a profile written about Dr. Marasco describing him as a "man for all seasons."

JOSEPH MARASCO NAMED ACR GOLD MEDALIST

(By Thomas F. Meaney)

A man for all seasons and the College had more than four a year during Joe Marasco's active involvement with the ACR. Not many have borne the pressures of recurring problems and challenges and have led the organization to rational and successful conclusion of events.

During his time on the Council, problems with the financial health of the College were uncovered. We were making decisions based on imperfect data. While things seemed to work well as a mom and pop operation, the sophistication of newer College activities required a change to a solid business footing. One example was that our production and inventories of teaching materials had grown excessively, placing a hidden burden on our finances. Joe Marasco took a leadership role, working with members of the Board of Chancellors and the issue was quickly clarified. His wisdom was apparent to all and he became the first member of the Council to serve on the Budget and Finance Committee. This pervasive insight into financial matters was rewarded by his election to the Board of Chancellors and to the position of treasurer.

But that was just the spring season and an unusually hot summer followed! He was one of the first to recognize that radiology had been ignoring a vital partner in our speciality—the radiological industry. We were interdependent but only casually speaking about our mutual interests and needs at a time when radiology's advances were exploding. We had to work together on a serious basis to reach our goals. This insight led to the formation of the Industrial Liaison Committee and the needed closer interaction of the profession with industry.

If June was warm, August was sweltering. The College offices were in Chicago and the action was in Washington, DC. While we had a superb branch office in Washington with excellent and effective staff, the division of our staff resources and duplication of our facilities could no longer be economically maintained. The only solution was consolidation of offices in Washington where legislators and regulators lived and worked, often on our business.

Moving our operation was not a trivial matter. Questions arose: where to locate and how to pay for it! Joe Marasco played a central role as chairman of the Site Selection Committee. His previous efforts in forming the Industrial Liaison Committee now came to center stage in planning for financing of a consolidated headquarters in Reston, Virginia. The sum of $10 million was an unrealistic goal scoffed at by skeptics on the board. The Radiology 2000 campaign began with the solid support of our members and industry. It was Joe Marasco who arranged a pledge of $1 million from Eastman Kodak which assured success. An amount of $8.5 million was raised!

A fifth season then arrived with the resignation of our executive director just prior to our move to Reston. Joe Marasco had just assumed the chairmanship of the board. Through his efforts, calm prevailed and a new executive director, John Curry, was named, with Otha Linton as associate executive director.

Fall and spring sometimes merge in Washington. Looking for cuts in Medicare costs, Congress was again considering RAPs. They were intent on placing the specialities of radiology, anesthesiology and pathology (RAPs) in Part A of Medicare, meaning that we would be a hospital service. His testimony before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health was salutary. Calling for a "level playing field" and vowing to help in working out the problems as a partner with the subcommittee, the issue was defused. But fall is dangerous in the Congress as they reconcile the budget. RAPs could get back in. But, under the watchful eye of the chairman, it did not.

Had enough of the seasons? Just one more, a harsh winter. The relationship between diagnostic radiologists and radiation oncologists was not the best. Some were calling for the complete separation of the American College of Radiology and the Association of Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ASTRO). Working closely with the president of ASTRO, Joe Marasco and ASTRO President Jerry Hanks agreed to develop a constructive relationship that has resulted in a strong bond today.

Of course, there are pleasant seasons that often go unnamed. Joe Marasco's work with the ACR's self-evaluation project on skeletal radiology in the emergency radiology group was a satisfying contribution and a teaching success to students of all ages. Following his term as president of the ACR, he was elected to the board of the International Society of Radiology and now serves as treasurer.

Somehow, he managed to do many other things in his home town of Pittsburgh, PA—like participating in an active practice of radiology with a residency program, serving as program director and managing partner of his group. Or, take the Pittsburgh Opera, where he served on the board and became president. Or, when he was vice president of the United Methodist Church Union. And, let's not forget his prowess as an eight handicap golfer.

These incredible seasons could only have been weathered with the support, encouragement and devotion of his lovely wife Carrie and very understanding family, friends and colleagues.

572D ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTALION

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 1995, a proud group of veterans will reunite in my district in Wilkes-Barre, PA. The reunion will commemorate the 50th anniversary of their service to their country in World War II. I am pleased to welcome the members of the 572d Antiaircraft Association and proud to bring the story of the battalion known as the Helltracks to the attention of my colleagues.

The 572d Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, Self-Propelled, was activated on June 10, 1943, at Camp Edwards, MA, on Cape Cod. After 3 months of training, fillers arrived from the New Cumberland Reception Center, making the outfit about 95 percent Pennsylvania men. On June 8, 1944, the 572d departed Camp Edwards for Camp McCain, MS, where they spent 4 weeks. Their next stop was Camp Livingston LA, which they left on August 24, 1944, for their last stop in the United States, Camp Shanks, NY.

On September 29, 1944, the 572d set sail aboard the HMS Chitral, an old East India freighter, with its lower depths jammed with bunks stacked four high. After an 11-day voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, which included a submarine scare, the Chitral docked at Greenock, Scotland.

From Greenock trains brought the men to Poole, Dorset, England. From there they marched to Parkestone, making the Sandscotes School for Girls its Headquarters, with the battalion billeted in homes in the neighborhood.

The 572d made its channel crossing on November 26, 1944, landing in the harbor of LeHavre, where they made camp for 6 days. They received orders to march on December 1, 1944, and march they did, crossing northern France in a single day. After V–E Day, May 8, 1945, the battalion regrouped and convoyed its way to Mannheim, where the halftracks became patrol wagons as the battalion turned into the Security Police for the metropolitan area.

Because of their mental attitude and state of training the Helltracks fought with fury and determination, making all of us Pennsylvanians proud of their role in our victory in Europe.

Mr. Speaker, the history of the Helltracks as excepted here from the Story of the Helltracks is an inspiring testament to the fighting men

and women of World War II. Ninety-five percent of this heroic battalion was from Pennsylvania. Once again, I am pleased to welcome the Helltracks to Wilkes-Barre on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

HONORING PHILIP COHEN, CIVIC ACTIVIST

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 15, 1995, the Northeast Dade Coalition, American Red Magen David of Israel and Admiral's Port Condominium along with the entire community of northeast Dade County, FL, will honor Mr. Philip Cohen for his many years of civic service and outstanding achievements.

Mr. Cohen is a world traveler and has been a successful CPA and businessman all his life, carrying three very diverse portfolios which employed several hundred employees. In addition, Mr. Cohen has earned a place in a Marquis publication, "Who's Who in the USA," as well as in the International "Who's Who of Cambridge, England."

He has taken his business expertise to the local community of northeast Dade County where he resides and is highly regarded. He remains quite active fulfilling his duties as president of the Magen David Adom Blood Bank, he raises funds for the Northeast Dade Coalition of over 80 condominiums, and he writes a monthly column called "Let's Talk Taxes" in various publications. It's hard to believe that this man is considered to be retired.

As a Member of Congress I represent hundreds of condominiums spanning some 97 miles of my district in southeast Florida. Although Miami may be viewed as the retirement capital of the world, I am proud to say that it is involved, dedicated activists like Mr. Philip Cohen who comprise the most active and respected representatives of our senior population in the United States of America. Congratulations to Mr. Cohen and to all of northeast Dade.

PROMOTING WORLD PEACE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the efforts of my constituent the Reverend Eric Schneider of Santa Fe. Eric is a dedicated promoter of fundamental steps designed to foster world peace. I commend and support his efforts to further such a noble cause. More importantly, I call on all Members to read Reverend Schneider's eloquent proposal to ask the United Nations to declare 1999 "The International Year of Forgiveness."

I concur with Reverend Schneider's premise that regardless of one's religious or philosophical view, all people want world peace. As we near the end of one of history's bloodiest centuries, we should actively devote ourselves to a recognition of the positive role played by human forgiveness. I submit Rev. Eric Schneider's piece titled "Forgiveness: The Last Alternative" for all Members of Congress to consider.

FORGIVENESS: THE LAST ALTERNATIVE

(By Rev. Eric Schneider)

All people want permanent world peace, no matter what they think must be done as the means to that peace. But none of the military, economic, social, philosophical, humanitarian, political or even religious solutions to violence and war have succeeded, as newspapers and news broadcasts show us every day.

These proposed solutions have never gotten to the root of violence and war. It is this: Human beings hold deep, emotionally-charged grievances against members of other races, religions, genders and professions, as well as residents of other nations, and even neighborhoods. And much of our science fiction literature has prepared us to hold grievances against, and be enemies of, any residents of other planets we may contact.

Grievances are judgments that another has done us a wrong, or that others—or even the grandparents of others—have done us wrong. Our response to this judgment is a constant, low-grade feeling of anger that those people are thwarting our intentions to have a good life, or threatening to, by their very existence.

Almost any seeming provocation then becomes a justification for "preemptive" or retaliatory violence against them. This condition exists on every level of human relationship, from family, to community, to planet.

The one practice that cuts through and eliminates grievance of any kind, with anybody, is Forgiveness. But Forgiveness is not some far-off Christian ideal, to be held as a fond wish but highly impractical. Rather, it is a very practical method of resolving grievances and eliminating violence.

Forgiveness is—in this context—the recognition that it is an illusion to think that someone's actions in their own seeming interest are a threat to the quality of your life. (Of course, we're not talking about initiatory military, or other violent, action some group may take, since we are working prior to that stage, to prevent it.)

How we recognize this, it turns out in every case, is to:

(1) Be willing to give up being "right" in our judgments about people. Not to do them a favor, but to promote our own inner and outer peace and happiness.

(2) If this is difficult, then we ask ourselves, "What do I do that's like what I think they did, or are doing?" We will always find an answer. Then we ask, "Am I willing to forgive myself—or ask my God to forgive me—for being human enough to have done that?" When the answer is truly, "Yes," Forgiveness is present and the grievance shortly disappears. Anyone who doubts this simple practice will find it works every time you truly do it.

Let us North Americans—the most powerful military and economic people in history—take the lead in finally bringing peace to our world, by asking the United Nations to declare 1999 "The International Year of Forgiveness." We would invite members of every religious, racial, language, philosophical, political, geographical, trade and age group to forgive members of any other group—or any other individuals—against whom they'd been holding grievances.

To whatever extent we could—over the next 4½ years—educate and convince the people of the world to do this, we could start the next century—the next Millennium—with a globally clean slate for our children and ourselves, or a lot closer to it than we have ever been.

I propose we do this, and that we begin this global project now. I am willing to be responsible and accountable for it happening, and I ask the aid and support of the United States Congress.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to attend the 13th International Conference on Asian Affairs sponsored by the Center of Asian Studies at St. John's University. I listened to many eminent experts discussing Taiwan's pragmatic diplomacy, President Lee Teng-hui's visit to Cornell, Taiwan's campaign to rejoin the United Nations, and Taiwan's relations with mainland China.

I was able to offer my observations on U.S. congressional support for the Republic of China. I told the participants that Congress has been pleased to see the democratic reforms in Taiwan as well as Taiwan's willingness to become an economic partner with the United States.

However, I cautioned them that Taiwan must not take United States support for granted, and that their efforts to educate Members of Congress must continue. I also concurred with panelist Nathan Mao's statement that Congress should take a strong stand against mainland China's missile testing near Taiwan. These missile tests, performed by the Chinese military this summer, were clearly meant to intimidate the people of the Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the Republic of China's National Day, I ask that my colleagues join me in expressing my concern over the Chinese missile testing near Taiwan, and ask that the Clinton administration should assert that Mainland Chinese threats to Taiwan will only help consolidate public support behind President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as the 21st century approaches, it becomes increasingly evident that the world must redouble its efforts to eliminate the underlying causes of poverty, environmental devastation, illiteracy, urban deterioration, hunger, and maternal and infant mortality. Rapid world population growth causes or exacerbates each of these problems.

To inform and educate people around the world of the consequences of rapid population

growth and actions that can be taken to rationally and voluntarily balance our human numbers with our environment and resources, the Population Institute has taken the lead in sponsoring World Population Awareness Week, October 12 to October 19. Cosponsoring the week with the Institute are a number of international organizations, including the League of Women Voters, the National Audubon Society, and Sierra Club, and the National Wildlife Federation.

Governors of the 50 States are being asked to issue proclamations in recognition of World Population Awareness Week. I request permission to include the State of Maryland proclamation in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to request that Governors of your State take similar action.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND PROCLAMATION

From the Governor of the State of Maryland—World Population Awareness Week, October 22–29, 1995:

Whereas, world population is currently 5.7 billion and increasing by nearly 100 million per year, with virtually all of this growth added to the poorest countries and regions; and

Whereas, the annual increment to world population is projected to exceed 86 million through the year 2015, with three billion people—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

Whereas, the environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life, and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

Whereas, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt crafted a 20 year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States . . . and, Maryland is pleased to join in recognizing a special week to focus public awareness on the issue of world population.

Now, therefore, I, Parris N. Glendening, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby proclaim October 22–29, 1995 as World Population Awareness Week in Maryland, and do commend this observance to all of our citizens.

HONORING ARTHUR SACHS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the members of Queens County Chapter 1203 of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees as they gather on October 15 to honor their president, Arthur Sachs.

Born in the Bronx, NY, Arthur began what may be called the classic American success story. After his graduation at age 18 from James Monroe High School, a most natural desire for involving himself in the community took hold and Arthur enlisted in the U.S. Merchant Marine. This led to a strong recognition on his part of a need to serve his country. Following his stint in the Merchant Marine, Arthur enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and served valiantly in both World War II and the Korean war. Upon his separation from active military service, Arthur again followed his desire to serve the community and began a career in the U.S. Postal Service.

It was in this function that Arthur's dedication and leadership talents truly came to fruition. He not only became a most effective member of the Postal Service, but also rose to the rank of vice-president of the New York Metropolitan Postal Union, one of our Nation's largest postal employee organizations. Serving as both a postal employee and the leader of a professional organization, Arthur was able to assist his colleagues in creating a truly effective service organization.

Not being one to sit idly by, Arthur's retirement from the U.S. Postal Service was highlighted by his participation in the National Association of Retired Federal Employees [NARFE]. As a member of the Queens County Chapter of NARFE, his organizational and leadership talents were quickly recognized and he became the Legislative Director of Queens County Chapter 1203 of NARFE. In an almost natural progression based upon Arthur's ability to lead, he was elected chairman of the chapter.

Mr. Speaker, in an age when we search for leaders to bring our communities and nation forward in the finest sense of America's true values and traditions, it is most assuring that we have Arthur Sachs to fill such a need.

I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in paying tribute to Arthur Sachs for an exemplary life of public service.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for entry in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this proclamation from the Governor of the State of New Jersey on World Population Awareness Week 1995. This week, October 22–29, is a time for people all over the planet to consider the social, economic, environmental, and political impact that population has on our world. World Population Awareness Week is an 11 year tradition of the Population Institute. This year's theme is "Gender Equality."

STATE OF NEW JERSEY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, world population is currently 5.7 billion and increasing by nearly 100 million per year, with virtually all of this growth added to the poorest countries and regions—those that can least afford to accommodate their current populations, much less such massive infusions of human numbers; and

WHEREAS, the annual increment to world population is projected to exceed 86 million through the year 2015, with three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

WHEREAS, the environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life, and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

WHEREAS, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cario, Egypt crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim October 22–29, 1995 as WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK in New Jersey.

GIVEN, under may hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five and of the Independence of the United States, the two hundred nineteenth.

CHRISTINE T. WHITMAN,
Governor.

TRIBUTE TO DON P. JOHNSON

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to introduce you and my other colleagues to a fine, outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Mr. Don P. Johnson. On October 8, 1995, Don, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement after 19 years of service on the Munster Town Council. This commemorative dinner will be held at the Center for Visual Arts in Munster, IN.

Don has dedicated his life to public service throughout the years. A resident of Munster since 1971, he has been on the town council since 1977. On four different occasions, including this last term, Don has occupied the position of town council president. When he was not serving as president, he held the position of planning commissioner.

Moreover, Don has been employed as a financial analyst for LTV Steel Corp. since 1961, and he has been a "Stick With Steel" recycling representative.

In addition, community service has been a large part of Don's life. Don has served on the Main Street Task Force as a cochair, the Community Hospital board, the Lake County Solid Waste District, and the Munster Foundation Board as the director. In 1995, Don was appointed president of the Northwest Indiana Council of Towns and Smaller Cities [IACT]. In this capacity, he attended many IACT events while serving occasionally as a panelist. Don has also been active on the Munster Chamber of Commerce as an associate member, and a patron supporter of Munster High School drama and athletics programs. Moreover, Don serves on the Munster Lions Club, and he has been honored for attendance and fund raising. In 1995, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the Lions Club. As a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Don

serves as an auditing committee member, and he also supports the Habitat for Humanity and food pantry.

Don has also saved time to raise a successful family with his wife, Nancy, who is a teacher. Don and Nancy have raised three children: Gayle, and Air Force Academy graduate and teacher; Amy a teacher; and Douglas, a landscpae architect. In addition, Don and Nancy have four wonderful grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you, and my other colleagues, congratulate Don on his retirement from the Munster Town Council. His hard work and dedication to the council, as well as Indiana's First Congressional District, should be commemorated.

TRIBUTE TO HOOVER ADAMS, HARNETT COUNTY LEADER

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, probably no one had done more to put Harnett County, NC, on the map than Mr. Hoover Adams, civic leader and newspaper publisher. Mr. Hoover Adams of Dunn, NC, and his wife Mellicent Stalder Adams originally of Salem, NE, last month celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. The celebratory dinner and receptions that surrounded the 50th wedding anniversary very clearly evidenced the high esteem in which the Hoover Adams family is held locally, nationally, and even internationally.

In the days around September 2, 1995, events held in Dunn, NC, honoring the Hoover Adams couple and family were attended by locals from all walks of life as well as dignitaries from all over. The Ambassador from the Ukraine, Dr. Scherbak, and his wife, traveled from Washington to honor the Adams family. U.S. Senator JESSE HELMS, Congressman DAVID FUNDERBURK, U.S. Ambassador to Barbados Jeanette Hyde, North Carolina Secretary of State Rufus Edmisten, and a personal representative of the Governor, George McCotter. Mr. Adams was presented with the Order of the Long Leaf Pine by Mr. McCotter. Mayors, sheriffs, superintendents, town council members, company and bank presidents, and many other officials and community leaders were present at a reception whose line continued for hours.

At a smaller dinner attended by some of the best and closest friends of the Hoover Adams family such as Mr. Jesse Alphin, Mr. Graham Henry, and Mr. John Wellons, longtime acquaintances gave glowing tribute to the couple for their contributions to the city of Dunn, the county of Harnett, and the State of North Carolina. Most telling and moving were the tributes given by the children of the Hoover Adamses. The fact that Brent, Bart, and Maere Kay spoke so highly of their parents speaks volumes about the close-knit family and its values. Hoover and Mellicent also have six lovely grandchildren.

The Raleigh News and Observer and other newspapers have highlighted the fact that Mr. Hoover Adams has been a political power in his own right and has been a friend of many high-ranking officeholders. He served as press consultant and campaign aide to former U.S. Senator Robert Morgan, who also paid tribute to Mr. Adams, and as a delegate at the 1968 and 1972 Democratic National Conventions. Mr. Hoover Adams has been actively involved in policies and has always been a conservative Democrat.

He has been a world traveler par excellence, visiting and reporting on dozens of countries on several continents. It has helped inform and educate the citizens of Harnett County and North Carolina about other places near and far. I had the pleasure of traveling with Mr. Adams to Bucharest, Romania in November 1994, and witnessing first-hand his travel skills as a gentleman and observer.

Perhaps most notable have been the extraordinary contributions of this special couple and family to Dunn and Harnett County, North Carolina. An indefatigable promoter of his city and county, Mr. Hoover Adams has made a major impact during the past 50-plus years.

He was born in Dunn on March 6, 1920, the son of Alexander Benton Adams and Lou Flora Morgan Adams. In 1937 he graduated from Dunn High School, and later attended Officer Candidate School in the U.S. Army. He served during World War II in the European Theater of Operations as an aide to Major General William C. Lee, also a Dunn native, who was the founder of America's Airborne Army. He also served in London, England, and in Indianapolis, IN and completed military service as a captain—serving at one time as assistant public relations director of the Troop Carrier Command.

Mr. Hoover Adams with the help, support and love of his wife, achieved something quite remarkable by founding a daily newspaper that has lasted 45 years to date, the first edition being published on December 6, 1950. He founded the Daily Record with hard work, long hours, and little money, but with a determination not to give up and not to fail. He was not given much of a chance by others in the industry. In 1978, he bought a competing daily newspaper called the Dunn Dispatch. Today the Daily Record is one of only about 400 independently owned daily newspapers in America. It also publishes the Central Carolina Consumer, the Harnett County News, and the Angier Independent.

Few individuals can match the civic involvement and contributions of Hoover Adams. He helped reactivate the Dunn Chamber of Commerce after World War II, served as president of the chamber, and was named Man of the Year by the chamber. He was also a founder of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of the Dunn Rotary Club longer than any other member. He also served as a chairman of the local board of the Raleigh Federal Savings Bank, and for over 20 years as a member of the local board of NationsBank, formerly NCNB. For 20 years he was the chairman of the board of Eastern Carolina Regional Housing Authority of Goldsboro. He served virtually every charitable fundraising organization in the county including the Red Cross, the American Cancer Society, the Heart Fund, the Boy Scouts, and the Girl Scouts.

His interest in local educational and religious institutions reflected his strong religious faith. He is a member of the board of trustees of Heritage Bible College, member of the presidential board of advisors of Campbell University, and former Deacon of Hood Memorial Christian Church. A nondrinker, he served as chairman of the Dunn ABC board. He is a 32d-degree Mason and a member of the Scottish Rite and Dunn Shrine Club.

Perhaps one of his favorite projects was the General William C. Lee Airborne Museum which he helped found and now serves as president. He has been the driving force behind the General Lee Commission which sponsors an annual citywide celebration attracting major political and military figures from across the country. The General William Lee Museum is perhaps Dunn's most famous landmark and was certainly a major factor in Dunn being named an All-America City.

As one who started his newspaper career while still in high school writing Boy Scout news for E.C. Daniel, Jr.—who later married Margaret Truman—it is fitting that on November 2, 1995, Mr. Adams will be given a high honor by the Boy Scouts of America. So I am happy to pay tribute to an outstanding American and a great son of Dunn and Harnett County and North Carolina: Mr. Hoover Adams who always credits "the Lord and my friends" for his success.

A LAST U.S. COLONY

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, the islands of Palau rest at the far western edge of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean. Few Americans know that these islands exist, let alone realize that they are only now emerging from U.S. control after nearly 50 years of U.N.-sanctioned trusteeship. But are the Palauans really achieving independence? Are their cherished goals of self-determination really being met?

Sadly, the people of Palau have not achieved all that they set out for, and our Government and its policies have been a major hindrance to the full development of political and economic self-sufficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to review a definitive history of this relationship, "The last U.S. Colony," written by Prof. Marc Landy of Boston College. It would be inappropriate to reprint the entire manuscript in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I commend you to his introduction and conclusion.

THE LAST U.S. COLONY

(By Marc Landy)

On October 1, 1994 the United States officially ceased to be a colonial power. Its last dependency, Palau, a tiny archipelago at the western end of what used to be called Micronesia, formally became free. Palau had been administered as a strategic trust under authority granted to the United States by the United Nations. It was the last remaining UN trust territory. Unfortunately the jubilation that should have accompanied the end of the colonial era must be muted by Palau's woefully inadequate preparation for self-government. Neither its economy nor its political system are sufficiently mature to enable

it to face the rigors of independence, this despite almost fifty years of American oversight.

Palau now threatens to become yet another of the long list of small new nations to sink into the abyss, of poverty, tyranny and chaos. This article examines what went wrong in Palau and what can be done to prevent its economic and political ruin. Compared to the problems facing many other small states in the third world, Palau's difficulties are relatively tractable and simple. It is not riven by ethnic conflict. Nor does it suffer the scourges of ill health and illiteracy. If the world community cannot prevent Palau's ruin it has little chance of doing so where conditions are worse. On the other hand, Palau presents a good vantage point from which to consider general question of political and economic development. Precisely because it provides a simpler canvas, the broader problems and possibilities it illustrates reveal themselves more clearly and starkly.

The result of fifty years of American hegemony over Palau has been to create a regime which is fundamentally at odds with American political and economic principles. The U.S. prides itself on being a democratic republic founded on principles of liberty and personal security but it fostered a regime in Palau that is replete with corruption and political intimidation. In the past decade, one president has been assassinated and another has committed suicide. Dissidents have been abused and murdered. An atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust pervades island politics.

Despite America's commitment to private enterprise, Palau has failed to develop a viable private sector. It has become a remittance economy, dependent upon U.S. aid, and remittances from Palauans living overseas. The tourist trade is growing but still small. Agriculture, vital during the pre-war Japanese occupation, has dwindled. Commercial fishing in Palauan waters is conducted mostly by foreigners.

And yet, the island is not poor. The United States spends in excess of thirty million dollars a year in Palau. This amounts to more than two thousand dollars per Palauan, more per capita than the federal government spends on any single American state, and twice as much as it does for any state except Alaska. These U.S. funds go, for the most part, directly to the government to pay for the bulk of its administrative overhead. They compromise 60% of the government of Palau's revenue. Because two out of three Palauan workers is employed by the government, these remittances are in fact the major source of the island's prosperity.

This dual failure is the result of both sins of omission and sins of commission. On the one hand, the U.S. was inattentive to the whole matter of economic development and failed to perceive the negative impact on entrepreneurship and work habits of providing so much direct aid. On the other hand it abetted corruption and swindle which in turn established a repressive political atmosphere.

Palau's deepest political and economic weaknesses are a direct result of American policy. The United States stifled much of whatever initiative existed for building a sustainable economy by smothering it with largely unearned remittances. It intervened in the domestic political life of the Republic in a manner that encouraged factionalism and corruption and discouraged serious deliberation about the country's future.

The U.S. was not capricious. Its actions were guided by two conceptual premises. The first stems from a geo-political obsession. The intensity of the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union meant that places, even small and remote ones, needed to be brought under the U.S. banner to prevent them from falling prey to the Soviets. This type of outlook predates the Cold War. It typified the 19th Century colonial competition between France Britain and Germany. That urge to gobbled up terrtiory around the globe was fueled less by a positive desire to rule faraway places than by a fear of ceding them to rivals.

The second premises derives for Wilsonian Progressivism. It posited not only that all peoples were entitled to self-determination but that no great preparation was needed to enable them to exercise it wisely. At first glance, this seems to conflict with the prior premise. But, in practice the two were reconcilable. The trick was to make sure that the indigenous people freely chose to pursue American military geo-political interests. Hence the willingness of the U.S. to subsidize the Palauan economy, bribe many of Palau's political leaders and, generally encourage dependency.

It has become all too fashionable to criticize "Cold War thinking" as if the Cold War was some sort of mistake that could have been easily averted. This is not my contention. In the aftermath of World War II it was understandable for the military to place great value on the islands it had so recently shed blood to conquer. Thirty years later, however, after revolutions in communications and transportation, the "coaling station" mentality that took every Pacific Island to be a vital refueling depot has become outmoded.

In the Cold War context, it also made sense for the Department of State, seeking to contrast American commitment to freedom with the Soviet urge to dominate, would insist that military objectives be rendered compatible with national self-determination. But as the Soviet threat receded, the need to exaggerate Palau's readiness for independence should have disappeared as well. By the 1970's, so many former French, British, and Belgian colonies in Africa and Asia had crashed and burned as a result of ethnic strife, demagogic political leadership, and economic incompetence that the language of self determination and liberation came to sound increasingly hollow and shrill. The tragedy is that the modes of thinking that dominated the immediate postwar era did not evolve as the objective circumstances changed. The story of Palau is above all one of the mischiefs caused by the inability to reconsider policy premises in the light of new realities.

The consequence is that Palau has been set free to fail. To survive economically and thrive politically it must live up to standards that it has not been prepared to meet. Rather than provide needed assistance and criticism, the United States, will, in all likelihood, abstain, rationalizing its default on the basis of respect for Palau's sovereignty.

What is done cannot be undone. A return to colonial status, in Palau or elsewhere, is unthinkable. But if Palau, and places like it, are to progress, a more active and responsible reinvolvement by former colonial powers is both ethically and practically necessary. Such efforts are likely to prove more politically palatable if they are carried out on a multilateral basis.

Palau's problems were born of great power rivalry, they could well be solved by great power cooperation. Like the U.S., Japan is Palau's former colonizer. It is relatively close to Palau physically and provides the bulk of Palau's current tourist business. It is therefore a very good candidate to serve as a partner with the United States in an effort to help Palau.

Because Palau has among the most beautiful and diverse coral reefs in the world, it has vast tourist potential. Currently it has neither the trained workforce nor the infrastructure to fully capitalize on this great economic opportunity. Also, the fragility of those reefs require that visitation be tightly controlled. Rather than lamenting the devastation to come, a great opportunity exists for treating Palau as a model for the creation of an ecologically sustainable, profitable, tourist industry.

This specific objective could serve as the basis for a pilot project, testing the feasibility of joint Japan-United States involvement in Palau. The two powers would co-sponsor a team of scientists, engineers and representatives from environmental organization and the tourist industry to work with Palau on developing a plan for sustainable tourism. If Palau proved willing to abide by the plan, and particularly by the fiscal "strings" it would inevitably contain, the two nations would also help assemble the capital resources to carry it out.

Currently U.S.-Japan relations are marked by rancorous discord over trade and currency disputes. Palau provides an excellent example of a matter of common concern over which they could find fruitful grounds for agreement and cooperation. For little money or risk, they could show each other, and the world, how adept they are at cooperating in a good cause. A positive precedent would be set for more ambitious future multilateral activities.

REMEMBERING KEVIN CARPENTER

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, Kevin Reid Carpenter was a young man of unusual promise. A sophomore at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, CT, he was twice an honor representative for his Academy class and had been voted by his fellow students as the most outstanding cadet. Closer to home, Kevin had been student body president at Liberty High in Brentwood, CA, a school at which he is remembered for his personal warmth, caring spirit, and natural leadership ability.

Kevin died September 25 of a heart attack while playing soccer in New London. Evidently caused by an irregular heartbeat stemming from a childhood illness, Kevin's death has been a shock to his family, his community, and to the Coast Guard Academy. One is left to wonder why this exceptional young American was taken from us. Yet we know that although we sometimes cannot fathom God's ways, He is loving and worthy of our trust, even when events, from our human perspective, seem inexplicable.

On a personal note, I am particularly proud of Kevin's choice of the Coast Guard as the branch of service in which to serve. As a former Guardsman myself, I understand the words of one of Kevin's closest friends, Coast Guard Academy cadet Matthew Baer, who

said "Kevin liked the idea of the Coast Guard, because we help people on a daily basis."

The motivation does not surprise me, as it characterized Kevin's life. A committed Christian, Kevin was active in many church, school, and community activities both because he loved life and because he wanted to serve others. This is the legacy of a life well-lived. As Kevin's paster, Larry Adams of Golden Hill Community Church, put it, "He had a life that counts because, in God's economy, it isn't the length, it's what you do with it."

Kevin did much with his life, and for this we honor him today. To his mother and stepfather, Tom and Carolyn Boden, his father, Bill Carpenter, his brothers Jeff and Neil and sister Alina, we extend our heartfelt sympathy. Yet we do so with the confidence of knowing that Kevin has entered a better land than this, our own beloved country, which he served so faithfully. It is in the spirit of this assurance that I urge all my colleagues to join with me in remembering Kevin Carpenter today.

A SALUTE TO COLEJON CORPORATION: WINNER OF SBA GRADUATE OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute two residents of my congressional district, Lonzo Coleman and James E. Jones. This year their company, ColeJon Corp., received the Small Business Administration's Graduate of the Year Award. This award recognizes small businesses for their success in moving from set-aside projects to a more competitive business arena. The award was presented at the Minority Enterprise Development Week conference, which was held in Washington, DC, earlier this week. I would like to share with my colleagues the details of the exceptional history of ColeJon Corp., and why this SBA award is particularly significant.

It was in 1976 that Lonzo Coleman, a pipefitter, and James Jones, a sheet metal worker, pooled their savings to form ColeJon Corp., a mechanical contracting firm in Cleveland, OH. However, a Small Business Administration [SBA] official rejected their request for a loan, perhaps thinking that the venture did not have a chance for success. The new company got its start when it was able to obtain work under a SBA program that set-aside work for minority enterprises. Eventually, through hard work and dedication, the firm grew, expanding its services and competing for both Government and commercial contracts across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that ColeJon has achieved a high level of prosperity. Currently, approximately 90 percent of ColeJon's business is outside of Ohio. The firm competes for facilities management contracts at large Government and commercial establishments in 12 States. ColeJon Corp. has also completed several major projects in Cleveland, including the recently opened Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, and the Great Lakes Science Museum. These impressive enterprises indicate the level of skill and excellence which ColeJon has attained.

ColeJon Corp. is a wonderful example of how affirmative action can be good for this country. James Jones and Lonzo Coleman utilized affirmative action to break into the machine trade industry. ColeJon Corp. is now giving back to the State of Ohio by employing approximately 400 people. The success of this small business translates directly into economic growth for Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses such as ColeJon Corp. are essential to the economy of this country. Almost 60 percent of the private work force is employed by small business, and 54 percent of all sales in the country are completed by small businesses. This is why we need small business development. Additionally, minority businesses are essential in our efforts to promote development in economically disadvantaged regions. Minority businesses provide jobs for American workers and provide positive role models for minority youth. These enterprises provide minority representation in the global economic community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Lonzo Coleman and James Jones for their well-deserved success. I ask that my colleagues join me in extending our warmest congratulations to ColeJon Corp. for receiving the Small Business Administration's Graduate of the Year Award.